The People's Korea

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SPA Approves 1979 State Budget

The Third Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held from Mar. 27 to 29 at the People's Palace of Culture, Pyongyang, KCNA reported.

President Kim Il Sung was present at the session.

It was attended by Deputies to the SPA.

Present as observers were functionaries of party and power bodies, working people's organizations and economic organs, generals of the Korean People's Army and men of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press.

Foreign diplomatic envoys to the DPRK were invited to the session.

In the platform party were Kim Il, Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Chon Mun Sop, Kim Yong Nam, Kim Hwan, Kye Ung Tae, Li Gun Mo, Kim Man Gum, Ho Dam, Kang Song San, Chong Jun Gi, Ro Tae Suk, Kim Chol Man, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yun Gi Hak, Choe Jae Li, Hong Si Hak, So Gwan Hi, Kim Ik Tae, Yong, Kang Hak Won and Pyon Chong Rok and members of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and members of the Standing Committee of the SPA.

The chairman and vice-chairmen of the SPA took the chairs.

Chairman Choe Jong Yop made an opening address.

The session studied the following agenda-item:

On the results of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1978 and on the state budget for 1979.

Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon made a report on the agenda-item "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1978 and on the State Budget for 1979."

At the second-day sitting, Deputy Hong Si Hak, Chairman of the Budget Committee of the SPA, delivered a report on the SPA Budget Committee's deliberation of the results of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1978 and the state budget for 1979.

Deputy Kang Hol Won and many other Deputies made speeches on the agenda-item.

They noted that the 1978 state budget was correctly fulfilled in accordance with the policy of socialist construction put forward by President Kim Il Sung and made a great contribution to making a breakthrough for the successful fulfilment of the new long-term plan, increasing the nation's political and economic might and further improving the people's living. They stressed that the state budget for 1979 was drawn up in a scientific and mobilized way so as to substantially contribute to the successful carrying out of the tasks of socialist construction for this year—further consolidating the foundation of the independent national economy and radically improving the people's lives by vigorously pushing ahead with the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy, unbolstering the militant tasks put forward by President Kim Il Sung in the New Year address and the decision of the 17th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, and supported and approved it.

The speakers declared that in order to overfulfil the national economic plan for this year and successfully carry out the state budget, the functionaries and working people in all domains and at all units should vigorously push ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and effect a great upsurge in production by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to the full in order to step their assignments without fail.

They emphasized that the economic guiding functionaries should effectively organize and control work to improve the work of enterprise management and planning in accordance with the requirements of the Taean work system to make full use of the existing production potentialities and all the functionaries and working people should make active efforts and better by economizing as much as possible and using effective use of materials, labour force and funds from the stand of a master-hood of nation's economic life.

The speakers also continued at the last-day sitting, too.

They pointed to the necessity of constantly increasing state accumulation by making an effective use of the state budget, in accordance with conditions, properly enforcing the contingency system and actively intensifying the drive for increased production and economization, in all branches of the national economy and of enforcing rigidly the state budgetary system and further strengthening the financial discipline.

Deputies also expressed the decision of the SPA "On Approving the Results of the Fulfilment of the 1978 State Budget of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and the law of the SPA "On the 1979 State Budget of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" with the approval of the entire Deputies present at the session.

Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the SPA, made a closing address.

The Third Session of the Sixth SPA closed after discussing the agenda-item with success.

New Budget Gives Impetus to Socialist Construction

This year the DPRK will give a more impetus to the higher growth of the booming socialist economy and the radical improvement of the people's living standard.

This was made clear, as the state budget for 1979 was submitted to and unanimously approved by the latest Supreme People's Assembly, the legislature of the Juche-led socialist country, held on Mar. 27 to 29 in the capital of the DPRK.

This year's budget was sealed at 17,301,730,000 won. The revenue is expected to jump 10.5 percent and the expenditure 17.3 percent respectively as against last year.

Among other things, military spendings comprise 15.2 percent of the planned total expenditure. Last year such accounted for 15.9 percent.

In sharp contrast with Pyongyang, the U.S. imperialist, the U.S. Congress has earmarked 34.4 percent for military spendings. On the part of south Korea, military spendings have been constantly augmented. As compared in the 1976, 33.8 percent in 1977 and 35.2 percent in 1978, the figures soared the respective previous years.

According to a spokesperson of south Korea's central bank, last year south Korea recorded a huge account deficit amounting to 1.9 billion U.S. dollars due to a wide gap in the trade.

The keynote of this year's DPRK budget resulted in a colossal financial increase in the sum of 1,457,300,000 won. The revenue totaled to 15,457,300,000 won. This is an increase by 10.4 plus and 13.5 percent up the 1977 figure, which is announced to amount to 14-c 743,600,000 won, or 96.4 percent of the plan and 10.4 percent above that of 1977.

This year the expenditure for the national economy is increased by around 19 percent up 1978.

Particular emphasis is laid on the mining industry. The government will increase the fund for it by 20.5 percent greater than last year. In addition, an emphasis is given to the consolidation of domestic fuel and raw materials bases. The government will also increase the investment in the engineering industry 20 percent above last year, in an effort to provide more sufficiently machines and equipment needed for the modernization of the national economy. The investment in the building materials industry also will be increased 10 percent above 1978. Of them, special a priority is given to the production of cement.

Special efforts will be made to enhance the people's living standard.

For this purpose, the government will earmark a fund 30 percent as last year for the chemical industry. On top of this, 4.3 billion won more than last year will be appropriated to the fund for the 10 percent greater than the same year to housing construction.

More spendings will be appropriated for transport, 20 percent on last year. Thus, this year new 600-km railway sections will be electrified. Especially, tram parts will be expanded, and large freighters, including 20,000-ton cargo ships, built, for the purpose of developing international trade.

The appropriations for agriculture will be increased greatly.

Besides, the appropriations for social and cultural measures will be increased 10 percent up last year, 20.5 percent up last year's which was the public health spendings as against last year.

Extensive drive is stressed to cut the financial predicament and construction cost this year respectively by more than 4.3 percent than last year.

The budget of the DPRK is a revolutionary and independent, truly popular one. It firmly guarantees the high growth of the national economy and the steady development of the people's living standard, thereby serving to enhance the people's living standard.

The finance of the DPRK is a most solid one, free from any economic dependent one. It fully satisfies for itself all the financial needs for the revolution and construction and never knows a deficit. The financial policy of the state is directed to the proper balance of the national economy and correspondence to the high speed development of the socialist planned economy.

Revolutionary Gov. of Grenada Recognized

PYONGYANG, Mar. 26 (KCNA)—I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides to recognize the Revolutionary Government of Grenada, said Premier Li Jong Ok in a message of congratulings sent to Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of Grenada.

In the message he warmly congratulated the Grenada people on the establishment of the democratic revolutionary government under the leadership of Maurice Bishop after overthrowing the reactionary dictatorial regime and heartily wished the Grenada people great success in the struggle to build a democratic and prosperous, new Grenada.

Pyongyang Ready to Seek New and Compromise on N-S Talks

KAESONG, April 2 (KCNA)—Representative of the Pyongyang Ready to Seek New Ideas on the liaison delegation of the political parties, public organizations and authorities of the side of the north, the south and foreign reporters in Kaesong on April 2 in connection with the fact that the side of the south did not come over to have the fourth contact between the liaison representatives.

At the press conference he made public a statement of the liaison delegation of the political parties, public organizations and authorities of the side of the north.

Follows the full text of the statement:

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Taking note of the Mar. 26 statement of the side of the south proposing to have the contact between the north and south on Mar. 28, our side made public a statement on Mar. 27 proposing to have the fourth contact between the liaison representatives on Apr. 2.

In this statement we, taking into consideration the opinion of the side of the south, changed our former proposal to meet on Mar. 28 and manifested our readiness to meet representatives of the side of the south through a unilaterally chartered the composition of its representatives and name.

This proceeded from our side's earnest desire to solve all problems between the two sides at any cost and continue with no delay and without interruption to live up to the expectation of the nation and all.

But the side of the south showed no response to our sincere proposal. In our Apr. 1 statement, we again urged it to notify whether it would participate in the talks or not, but it gave no reply and did not appear at the appointed time.

We deeply regret that the side of the south, violated the elementary norms and faith to be abided by in the bilateral talks.

The insincere attitude of the side of the south rejecting the contact between the liaison representatives itself has made it impossible to guess what the future of the north-south dialogue will be.

No one can deny that the contact between the liaison representatives of the north and south was first started on Feb. 17 was a precious fruit resulting from the efforts of the entire compatriots to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country through dialogue and a valuable success made in opening the door of north-south dialogue. Without it notwithstanding, the side of the south impose wicked conditions and slanders have the bilateral contact which was arranged with so much effort and which took place three times already. This is an irresponsible and insincere attitude to the dialogue and we cannot but doubt that there is a sinister aim.

poses all the manoeuvers to create "two Koreas."

Our people, our government, the Communist Party of Cuba and the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with Korea's Reunification resolutely demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the U.S. government's prompt implementation of the suspension of weapons into south Korea.

A grand Cuban-wide mass meeting supporting the Latin-American and Caribbean Conference for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held recently in Georgetown, Guyana.

Foreign Leaders for Korean Reunification

In support of the just cause of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

In his talk he stressed that the policy of achieving the reunification of the country through dialogue and collaboration put forward by President Kim Il Sung at this time is the sincere and most reasonable one for accelerating independent and peaceful, the greatest national desire of the Korean people, and is the most fair and above-board one acceptable to anyone.

As the Korean question is the internal affair of the Korean people, it must be solved by them, the party concerned, and the outside forces must not interfere in it, he pointed out, and said:

Korea must be reunified independently, peacefully and on a democratic principle, in accordance with the three principles of national reunification. The United States is continuing solid building military exercises on an ever larger scale in south Korea. This aggravates the situation in Korea and obstructs her reunification.

But, they will never hold in check the Korean people's wishes of national reunification.

We resolutely denounce the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea and always hold that they must withdraw from south Korea. (KCNA)

Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia on Mar. 20 expressed support to the proposal of the CC of the DPRK for peaceful reunification when he met Chae Hwa Nam, ambassador of the DPRK to Zambia.

He stand on the question of Korea's reunification is steadfast, he said, and noted: The Korean people's desire is the future, too.

Comrade Nicos Da Costa, President of Sao Tome and Principe on Mar. 5 expressed his support to the Jan. 23 statement of the CC of the DPRK and the Korean reunification proposal of the DPRK newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary O Man Sok.

The statement is an important step for accelerating the reunification of Korea, the president said, and stated: The people of Sao Tome and Principe fully support the four-point proposals put forward in the statement.

Noting that the division of the country brings great sufferings to the Korean people, he stressed: The liberation movement, government and people of Sao Tome and Principe will continue to support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent reunification of the country.

Hans Modrow, Prime Minister of Denmark made public a talk in March getting rid of the old conclusumes of confrontation, and consistently showed sincerity and generosity to the side of the south and continued the contact, exercising patience with an unreasonable attitude, solely for the sake of the dialogue.

To our regret, however, the side of the south failed to return a due response to our sincerity.

Turning us at the conference room in response to our proposal to holding contact between the liaison representatives, the side of the south, not interested in the discussion of the basic question related to national reunification, created an artificial difficulty to the dialogue from the beginning, taking issue with the name of the representatives of our side which is not worth consideration.

When our side advanced at the third contact an unofficial proposal on solving the problem of name raised by the side of the south to normalize the contact between the liaison representatives, it brought forward the absurd problem of talks between working-level representatives to lay another obstacle before and even to agree on the date of the fourth contact between the liaison representatives.

Such attitude of the side of the south endangers the dialogue between the north and the south which has taken place several times after being resumed with much difficulty and naturally causes doubt about the attitude toward the dialogue among people at home and abroad who are watching with keen interest our contact from the very beginning.

If the side of the south truly wants dialogue and reunification, it must not ignore the desire of the nation and the desire of the people at home and abroad, but give up its wrong stand of refusing contact between liaison representatives and be recognized by the world people.

The dialogue between the north and the south must never be dissolved by the side of the south's precious contact between the liaison representatives, which has just taken the first step, must continue under all circumstances.

Proceeding from this stand and taking note of the fact that the side of the south proposed to hold the contact between the two sides, discarding the name of the liaison delegation commission which has become unreasonable, our side clarifies its above-mentioned stand, for the continuation of the contact between the liaison representatives.

1. Our side proposes to have the fourth contact between the liaison representatives in the conference room of the Panmunjom Truce Military Commission at Panmunjom from 10 a.m. on April 2.

2. The already known members of our side will attend the fourth contact between the liaison representatives in the name of the liaison delegation of political parties, public organizations and authorities;

3. We will, first of all, meet those from the side of the south, regarding them as its new representatives, whoever may come under whatever name.

Pyongyang Will Continue Efforts To Resume Ping-pong Negotiations

(See related story on page 3)

PYONGYANG, April 2 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the Korean Table Tennis Association issued the following talk on Apr. 3.

As has already been known, our side has made all sincere efforts possible to resume the talks between the delegates of the table tennis associations of the two sides for the formation of a united Korean team to participate in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships.

But, the south Korean side has not

turned up at the talks, clinging to its old unjust stand, and even on an individual contact for discussing the problem of resuming the talks.

Despite such attitude of the south Korean side, our side has continued to make our efforts as long as there is time for the formation of a united team and are fully ready to resume the talks at any time.

We hope the south Korean side will respond to our sincere efforts without delay.

Earlier on April 2 a spokesman of the Korean Table Tennis Association made public a statement.

Follows the full text of the statement:

In connection with the fact that the south Korean side did not send its delegates to the fifth round of the talks between the delegates of the table tennis associations of the two sides slated for March 27, our side held a press conference that day and proposed to have the bilateral talks on April 2.

But the south Korean side has so far made no official response to our side's proposal.

Taking note of this, it seems that the south Korean side will not turn up at the talks this time, too.

The Korean Table Tennis Association hopes to have once an individual contact for discussing the problem of resuming the talks, if there is any circumstance which prevents the south Korean side from sending its delegates to the talks on April 3.

To this end, we will send a delegate and a car to the liaison building room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 10 a.m. April 3.

U. American-Caribbean Conf. for Korean Reunion Supports Pyongyang's 4-Point Proposal

(See related stories on page 3)

The Latin-American and Caribbean Conference Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Georgetown for three days between January 26 and 28, according to a KCNA report.

Robert Corbin, First Vice-Chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Minister of State in the Ministry of National Development, made the keynote report at the conference.

He said:

The most urgent key problem for achieving peaceful reunification of Korea is to withdraw in the Korean Peninsula and remove the danger of war at an early date.

We strongly maintain that if there is to be a peaceful solution of the Korean question, there should be no intervention in Korea, instead of intensifying the preparations and armaments expansion against the Korean people who demand the peaceful dialogue among the Koreans to solve the question.

In order to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, it is necessary to eliminate the sources of discord among the nation and create an atmosphere for great national unity.

Korea must by all means be reunified into one, not divided.

If Korea remains divided, this will be a constant menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

It is a common task for the Korean people and the world people including peoples in the Latin-American and Caribbean regions to achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Before anything else, we should smash the manoeuvrings of imperialism to solidify "two Koreas."

Those countries which truly want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification should not be indulged in and respond to the "two Koreas" plot but actively help the Korean people to realize the country's reunification by themselves independently and by peaceful means.

Peoples in the Latin-American and Caribbean regions should put in every way pressure on the U.S. government to discontinue arms reinforcement and arms race in south Korea, immediately and completely withdraw the U.S. troops from there taking along nuclear weapons, as requested by the Government of the DPRK, and stop all military "aids" given to the south Korean puppet clique under the pretext of "compensatory measures."

We consider that the reunification of Korea must be realized according to the three principles and the four-point policy for Korea's reunification put forward by the DPRK as the most respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung on the eve of the 30th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in reflection of the will of the Korean people.

Let us unite firmly under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and struggle as one as the world-joint action to oppose the "two Koreas" plot and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and thus accomplish sacred international duty of the people in the Latin-American and Caribbean regions.

Gilberto Zapata Isasa, Chairman of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, said in his supplementary report on the first agenda item at the conference:

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops is the main obstacle to the reunification of the Korean Peninsula and a main factor of threat to peace in this region.

The withdrawal of the U.S. forces is a prerequisite for the independent and peaceful solution of the question of Korean reunification.

There is no reason whatsoever for the U.S. troops to stay in south Korea.

The United States must no longer impose misfortunes and sufferings on the Korean people by introducing its troops and nuclear weapons at once from south Korea, not gradually but completely, not partially but totally.

To prevent a war on the Korean Peninsula and achieve reunification, we support unconditionally the proposal with a peace agreement on conditions that the U.S. troops are withdrawn.

The United States give up the wrong stand of dividing Korea into "two Koreas" and change its present stance for the reunification of Korea, the talks between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States will open at any time and all questions will be immediately solved.

This will enable the United States to take hands off the Korean question and normalize relations with Korea and this will accord with the interests not only of the U.S. people but also the U.S. people and the peoples of other countries and it ought be involved in an armed conflict.

The world progressive people who love justice and peace must under no circumstances support the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea, J.R. Nunez Tenorio, President of the Venezuela Committee for the Reunification of Korea, made a supplementary report on the second agenda item at the conference.

Santos Perez, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, who was heading the Cuban delegation, made a supplementary report on the third agenda item.

He said:

The sufferings of the Korean people resulting from the national split are a product of the U.S. imperialists' to keep Korea divided into two independent states.

Herein lies the importance of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops will afford the possibility of realizing the desire of the Korean people and the world people for the independent and democratic reunification of Korea.

The non-aligned movement has always supported the cause of Korea's reunification and the Conference of non-aligned countries to be held in Havana this year will do everything possible to arouse solidarity with the Korean people.

Revolutionary Cuba resolutely op-

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At 3rd Session of 6th SPA

Report on State Budgets for 1978 1979

By Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon, Finance Minister of Administration Council (Gist)

Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon made a report "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1978 and on the State Budget for 1979" at th Third Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly which opened in Pyongyang on March 29.

In the first part of the report "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1978," he said:

Last year the working people throughout the country, notably our heroic working class, brought about remarkable innovations in the industrial and construction and successfully fulfilled the first year's tasks of the new long-term plan earlier than schedule by the concerted efforts to carry out the line of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party and the militant slogan put forward in the letter of the Central Committee of the Party and scientifically assessing the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Republic with a high degree of political enthusiasm and creative zeal in labour.

Last year, the main industrial output in terms of value showed a high rate of growth of 17 per cent, much greater than the average annual rate envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan, and full development was noted in all realms of the national economy.

The state budget for last year, too, was fulfilled successfully, on the basis of a great increase in socialist construction and the rapid development of the national economy in all its domains.

The state budgetary revenue last year added up to 15,657,700,000 won, or 7.4 per cent above the plan and 13.5 per cent over the 1977 figure.

The state budgetary expenditure last year worked out at 14,741,600,000 won, or 96.4 per cent of the plan and 10.1 per cent above that in 1977.

Thus last year's state budget was successfully summed up with a colossal financial surplus approximate to 917,- 700,000 won after fully meeting the enormous financial needs for fulfilling the tasks of economic construction for the first year of the new long-term plan, increasing the defence capabilities of the country and raising the material well-being as a still higher degree.

This conclusively proves that the fine line of the economy provided by the great leader is a most solid and superior one, independent finance which fully satisfies for itself all the financial needs for the revolution and construction and never knows a deficit and is eloquently testifies to the judiciousness and great vitality of the financial policy of our party which guarantees a proper balance of the national economy and correctly embodies the law of the development of the socialist planned economy by means of continued extension and uninterrupted advance.

According to the report, with the fast development of industry, transport and all other domains of the national economy, a 15.6 per cent gain was recorded in the income from turn over a 19.6 per cent gain in the profits from state-run enterprises last year, which hold important places in the state budgetary revenue.

With the correct implementation of the wise policies of the local budgetary system formulated by the great leader, all cities and counties of the country supplied to the central budget a huge sum of more than 1,199 million won after fully meeting for themselves the financial needs for the local economic and cultural construction and the enhancement of the people's well-being.

The report said that now our finance brings in 5 days as much budgetary revenue as was obtained in the whole year of 1949.

According to the report, last year the state financial resources were correctly distributed among different domains of socialist construction to be effectively used in increasing the economic potential and defence capabilities of the country and enhancing the people's living standards.

The Government of the Republic last year expended for the national economy 10.9 per cent above that of the successful fulfilment of the tasks for the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan whose keynote is the industrialization, modernization and scientification of the national economy indicated by the great leader.

Last year the state appropriated to the mining industry an enormous fund 22 per cent greater than that in 1977.

As a result, the fuel and raw material bases of the country were consolidated further still.

The state markedly increased investments in the domain of transport last year.

The projects for electrifying the Kilju-Hyesan and Tanchongan - Simsangchon railway lines were completed and rails replaced with heavy-duty ones and the production of electric locomotives increased 33 per cent and wagons 31 per cent in one year to considerably raise the transport capacity of railways.

The construction of the Pyongyang-Wonsan and Pyongyang-Nampho express highways, grand monumental creations of the Workers' Party, was also considered.

Last year the Government of the Republic directed a large proportion of the newly increased revenue to the national economy in capital construction.

The first-class projects of the Pyongsan Chemical Plant were carried out and put into operation, many modern factories and workshops including the Moranbon Music Theatre, part of the Pyongyang Synthetic Leather Factory built which are of great significance for the development of the country and the enhancement of the people's cultural standard.

In the meantime, the construction of the Taedong-gang Power Station on the cold spillway dam of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, the Hwanghe reverse kiln of the Tanchon Magnesia Factory, the Pae-t'ong Machine Plant and the metallurgical and rolled-iron factories of the Youth Chemical Complex and by means other major construction objects was powerfully promoted.

In the countryside alone, some 2,911 construction objects were successfully completed to increase the productive potential of the independent rural economy and improve the farmers' life.

The report said a great impedance to the mining industry and transport and successful carrying out construction on a vast scale, thus bringing a new upsurge in a swift socialist economic construction in all its domains, and laid productive foundation for strengthening further the fuchcheyonjon, modernization and scientification of the national economy and carrying the lofty height of the new long-term plan ahead of time.

In the domain of fisheries, the advantages of the new fishery guidance system founded by the great leader were given full scope last year. This brought a 20 per cent growth in marine production as against 1977.

The Government of the Republic last year allotted to agriculture a colossal fund 30 per cent above that in 1977 and made the whole country powerfully support the socialist countryside.

And, with large state investments, 2.2 times as many tractors and 1.6 times as many rice-transplanting machines as in the previous year and large quantities of other kinds of modern farm machines were supplied last year.

And we registered great successes again in agricultural production, getting over the very considerable natural calamities under the influence of the cold front.

Our agricultural working people reaped the richest harvest ever known by making a special meaning especially on the east coast last year.

The report continued:

The en mous successes m·de in the rural economy last year are the results of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Kim Jong Il ti·ng and a brilliant fruition brought by the mighty foundation of agricultural guidance and the ache-basc farming met od provided by him.

According to the report, last year the state increased by spending on social and cultural measures t· 107.3 per cent as compared with 197 and continued to supply a uge amount of funds for the welfare services of the people's livin

In this year's budget, the appropriations for education 20 per cent above the previous year.

As a result, the niversal 11-year compulsory educatio and higher education are now being improved in quality and the material basis of education is being strengthened fort· er still

Last year, in the state budget, the appropriations for public eaith services increased 17 per cent as against 1977, with the result that the people could benefit better by the system of free medical care.

The state fast year allotted a large fund for cul ure in the people's life and construction, too.

Our people were rendered last year greater additional benefits fro the cul ·ra in the people's life.

The reporter went on:

Now in our country, 3.5 million children are g own i the nurseries and kindergartens at the state's social expenses and 5.1 million children and students receive free education at schools of various levels from primary school to higher c ucational institutions.

The nursing, training and educational expense borne by the state for a person till he finishes the course of college the sub s nursery, a kindergarten and a primar· school after this birt amounts to more than 10,000 won and, when the material benefit received by the stat·· added to it, the money adds up really to a large sum.

In our country where medical centres are found everywhere nourishment and a universal free medical care system is in force, no one is requested to pay for medical examination for a universal free medical care for an outpatient, the operation fee, the medicine price or the hospital charge or the food costs in the hospital and the state bears the expenditure of hun·reds of millions of won every year for this ·urpose.

The state bous erain at a high price from the peasants and workers sufficiently to the factory and office workers at a cheap price rent to all its ·ene·ants. Through this policy alone the factory and office workers receive additional benefits amounting to 560 won on an average per household from the state every year.

Besides, the working people are entitled to free medical care at the state's public productive foundation for socialist construction, the fuchcheyonjon, modernisation and scientification of the national economy and carrying the lofty height of the new long-term plan ahead of time.

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Our people were rendered last year greater additional benefits fro the cul ·ra in the people's life.

The reporter went on:

Now in our country, 3.5 million children are g own i the nurseries and kindergartens at the state's social expenses and 5.1 million children and students receive free education at schools of various levels from primary school to higher c ucational institutions.

The nursing, training and educational expense borne by the state for a person till he finishes the course of college the sub s nursery, a kindergarten and a primar· school after this birt amounts to more than 10,000 won and, when the material benefit received by the stat·· added to it, the money adds up really to a large sum.

In our country where medical centres are found everywhere nourishment and a universal free medical care system is in force, no one is requested to pay for medical examination for a universal free medical care for an outpatient, the operation fee, the medicine price or the hospital charge or the food costs in the hospital and the state bears the expenditure of hun·reds of millions of won every year for this ·urpose.

The state bous erain at a high price from the peasants and workers sufficiently to the factory and office workers at a cheap price rent to all its ·ene·ants. Through this policy alone the factory and office workers receive additional benefits amounting to 560 won on an average per household from the state every year.

Besides, the working people are entitled to free medical care at the state's public productive foundation for socialist construction and the rapid development of the national economy in all its domains.

The state will increase this year investment in the domain of building materials industry 10 per cent this year as compared with last year to put the production of cement on a normal basis and produce cement of good quality in larger quantities.

In order to enhance the people's living standard to a higher stage, the Government of the Republic will make a large appropriation for the implementation of a series of policies of the Immovement of the people's living while making the fullest use of the opportunities favourable and available.

The output of cooking oil will grow 30 per cent and sugar 30 per cent this year as against 1978.

We will produce and supply to the entire students and the officers of the people's armed forces fine dresses and shoes, school things and various goods for the children in greater quantities and in larger quantities this year.

The state will increase this year investment in the chemical industry 30 per cent above last year for a sufficiency supply of raw materials and other materials for the light industry and appropriate a fund 20 per cent greater than last year to the domain of fisheries.

To improve the people's living, the state will increase the investment in housing construction 70 per cent this year above last year.

In railway transport, railway sections extending 410 kilometres including the Kowon-Pospsan and Sinsone-chon-Kilchu lines will be newly opened over to electric traction this year.

This year the Government of the Republic will energetically press ahead with the implementation of the main trade ports as Nampo, Hanju and Songjin ports and build many large freighters including 20,000-ton cargo vessels, thereby markedly raising shipping capacity.

The Government of the Republic will earmark this year a greater amount of fund than last year in agriculture, the reporter stated, and continued:

Under condition of the persisting influence of the cold front, the state will this year allocate additional wage a struggle for preventing drought and flood damages by thoroughly implementing the five-point policy of nature-remaking put forth by the party, particularly the policy of making irrigation in the use of underground water, and it will push ahead with the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture with full use to alleviate the difficult and toilsome labour of the agricultural working people.

The Government of the Republic will earmark 15.2 per cent of the total state budgetary expenditure for military spendings this year to firmly defend our country's fatherland and the gains of revolution, the reporter said, and went on:

The state plans to increase this year the appropriations for social and cultural measures 14.6 per cent as against last year and allot to the educational domain central concentration fund 30 per cent greater than last year and an enormous amount of educational expenditure.

To strengthen the work of nurses and training children it will increase its appropriations to this domain 20 per cent more than in the last year.

For the democratic, national education of the children of compatriots in Japan, the Government of the Republic sent a large amount of educational aid fund and stipends to the tune of more than 25,500 million yen in Japanese currency in 70 installments over a period of 20 odd years by the end of last year from 1957.

This year the Government of the Republic will send them a greater amount of educational aid funds and stipends than last year.

The state this year will pay deep attention to developing science, literature and art, and sports, to suit the realistic demand of socialist construction and further increase the expenditure to these domains.

A 15 per cent increase above last year is expected in the public health spendings in this year's state budget.

The number of the sanitation and therapeutic collectives and the hospital beds will respectively rise to 104 per cent as compared with the last year.

The state budget for 1979 is a revolutionary and independent, truly peaceful budget which firmly guarantees financially the leading progress of the national economy and the upsurge in the revolution and construction by thoroughly embodying the policy of socialist economic construction put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and which is run through with the great care shown by him for our people to radically enhance the people's living standard, the reporter stressed.

In the third part of the report, Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon spoke of the tasks for successfully fulfilling the state budget for 1979.

For successfully carrying out the huge tasks confronting us this year and bringing about a new turn in socialist economic construction, it is necessary, first of all, to enhance the ideological preparedness of the functionaries and meticulously conduct economic organisational work, he said, and went on:

For a successful fulfilment of the vast tasks of socialist economic construction and this year's state budget, it is necessary to make an effective use of the already laid economic foundations and wages a vigorous drive for increased production and economy.

The reporter said that all the functionaries and working people should cut the industrial production cost and construction cost this year respectively by more than 3.4 per cent and by just actively saving raw materials and other materials and labour power in the main fields of state equipment and further lowering nonproductive expenditure.

The cost-accounting system and the local budgetary system, which is the unique socialist budgetary system owing its origin to our country, should be applied correctly in conformity with the Taean work system, said the reporter. (KCNA)

Solution of Problem of Funds

In contrast, light industry could be easily built with little funds and materials. More, its turnover of funds was quick, its capital construction investment produced results soon.

Thus the country could draw much funds from light industry by rapidly developing it while giving priority to the growth of heavy industry. It helped make up the funds needed for the building of socialist national economy.

The DPRK, while expanding the sources of funds to the maximum, made great attention to the effective use of the established funds.

How to balance properly accumulated funds between productive and nonproductive construction has a great bearing on the building of independent national economy, the tempo of its development and economy as a whole and the improvement of the people's living standards.

Only by speedily increasing productive construction it is possible to enlarge production capacities which are essential for the procurement of funds, equipment and materials for nonproductive construction.

Meanwhile, nonproductive construction is indispensable for rapid production by roasting the working people's interest in expanding productio·i·i increasing accumulation.

Therefore, the DPRK has given primary in·ortance to productive construction in the distribution of funds in capital construction and, on this basis, to rationally and economically nonpr oductive construction as well.

As·t even in investing in productive construction, it concentrated its investmented the investments in the construction of the key links of industry in the total 1·estment in the capital construction. In 1·ajati·nal eco·umy accounted for 49.6 per cent in the Six-Year Plan period, 51.3 percent in the Seven-Year Plan period and it has shown a steady growth ever since.

As the country's turnover of funds could be accelerated and their effectiveness raised in the building of heavy industry, the DPRK insisted on the branches which would effectively help the development of light industry and agriculture and the improvement of the people's living standard, that is, the branches which were, directly or through relatively short process, connected with the production of consumer goods.

The reality showed that if investments were made in the heavy industrial branches capable of effectively serving the improvement of the people's living, it was possible even with relatively small funds to rapidly develop light industry and agriculture and better the people's living while creating a powerful material technical base in a short span of time.

Generally, productive construction goes with nonproductive construction.

Expansion of productive construction involves the numerical growth of workers. Hence it is necessary to build more houses and more educational, cultural and public utility establishments.

The country, however, could save a big amount of money by concentrating investments by developing the large-scale centrally controlled industry in proper combination with the medium and small local industry. The combination of medium and small local industrial factories not only enabled us to rapidly extend production with small funds but provided favourable conditions for using a comparatively large amount of investments in nonproductive construction. Employing many family dependents, the idle labour in local areas, these factories could help production even without making additional investments in productive construction of dwelling houses, hostels and the like.

In addition, the country could save a great amount of capital construction funds by distributing heavy and light industrial enterprises in rational combination.

In building new factories and enterprises the country transferred the heavy industrial ones mainly to the main labour by proper combination with the light industrial ones using much female labour. This not only helped prevent the fluctuation of the labour force and increase labo r productivity but rendered it possible to greatly reduce the funds for the nonproductive construction of houses, hostels and public utility establishments by the light industrial factories to draw in family members of those working at heavy industrial factories.

In this way we saved the human and material resources of the country for capital construction investment, and the funds saved from nonproductive construction could be diverted to productive construction.

To save funds and speed up production construction in the country put stress on rehabilitation and structural improvement of construction and construction in the prewar period of national economy, the period of rehabilitation, and in the period of the Five-Year Plan, the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy. And in the Five-Year Plan period of socialist construction, the DPRK actualization the country laid emphasis on winding up the rehabilitation of heavy industrial enterprises, rebuilding, reconstructing or expanding the existing ones and pushed this work with the building of new industrial branches and enterprises which had not existed before.

Entering the period of completing industrialization and consolidating and developing its success, efforts are directed to readjusting and expanding the existing factories and enterprises and equipping them with new technology and, at the same time, to extensively constructing new industrial factories equipped with the latest technology in all branches of the national economy.

In this way, the country could build a powerful independent national economy with comparatively little investment and raise the economic effectiveness of the investments in capital construction to the utmost by rationally combining rehabilitation, reconstruction and construction in capital construction in conformity with the single demands at each stage of economic construction and turning funds to good account.

L. American-Caribbean Conf. for Korea Reunion Urges GI Pullout

RESOLUTION

A resolution was adopted at the recent Latin-American and Caribbean Conference for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The resolution said:

Delegates representing political parties and people's organizations of 20 countries in the Latin-American and Caribbean regions attended this conference.

The conference directed deep attention to the serious situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula due to the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocative manoeuvres of the splitists.

The United States and south Korean authorities advanced the "cross recognition" and the "simultaneous U.N. membership" arguments, and are persistently resorting to their "two Koreas" plot for the purpose of perpetuating the division of Korea.

The U.S. authorities, instead of withdrawing the U.S. troops, are reinforcing their aggressive armed forces and further stepping up war preparations in south Korea to prop up the "two Koreas" policy.

Today, withdrawing U.S. troops and military weapons from south Korea is a pressing matter for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, converting Northeast Asia into a nuclear free zone and a peace zone, and maintaining and consolidating world peace.

Considering that the question of Korean reunification should be settled in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy for Korea's reunification, which was presented by President Kim Il Sung.

—We condemn the policy of "two Koreas" by the United States, and call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea in conformity with the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly Session to fulfil the just proposals made by President Carter;

—We demand that the United States should come out in favour of the negotiations to conclude a peace agreement as proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the right attitude to make a peaceful solution of the Korean question;

—We demand that the south Korean authorities should discontinue fascist repression of south Korean people and immediately release democratic figures and compatriots who have claimed the democratization of society and national reunification.

—We agree that governments in the Latin-American and Caribbean regions should unanimously reject the manoeuvres of the American imperialists and of the fascist dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi to create "two Koreas" and to hinder the reunification of the Korean fatherland.

This conference fully supports the new four-point proposals for reunification in the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of Fatherland on January 23—that the north and south will be returned to the aims and principles of the July 4, 1972, joint statement, that north and south will be put to an end and slanders against each other, that all military actions antagonizing and threatening the opposite side be discontinued, and that a wide-national consensus to be recreated by all political parties and public organizations in the north and south be convened.

With a view to strengthening solidarity with the Korean people, the conference recommends:

—That the Latin-American Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People be extended and reorganized into the Latin-American and Caribbean Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification;

—That the already formed national committees for supporting Korea's reunification be built up en mass on a broad basis representing different political parties and groups and promote as early as possible the formation of organizations in those countries where committees for supporting Korea's reunification have not yet been formed;

—That such various forms of international solidarity as protest meetings, demonstrations, signature campaigns and so forth be taken in support of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 reunion, solidarity with the Korean people, and other opportunities;

—That an appeal should be made to other public organizations and parties to utilize all means and methods at their disposal for the information and propaganda work to be intensified to help the public in the Latin-American and Caribbean regions to have a correct understanding of the question of Korean reunification.

The participants of this conference firmly resolve to regard the Korean people's cause of national reunification as their own and extend persistent, resolute support to it, reflecting the unanimous will of all the peoples in the Latin-American and Caribbean regions.

A view of the Latin-American and Caribbean Conference for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in the Guyanese capital of Georgetown.

APPEAL

An appeal to governments, parliaments, political parties, public organizations and peoples of Latin-American and Caribbean countries was adopted at the Latin-American and Caribbean Conference for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The appeal said:

Due to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops, Korea, which had existed as a unified state throughout history has now been divided for more than 30 years.

The division of Korea not only brings untold national misfortunes on the Korean people but also creates tension in this region and greatly menaces world peace.

Therefore, putting an end to the division and realizing reunification is not only a vital question to the Korean people but also a very important international question directly linked with world peace.

But, those who are not desirous of Korea's reunification advocated "simultaneous U.N. membership" and "cross recognition" arguments and are trying to perpetuate the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas."

Under the deceptive pretext of "withdrawal of troops" the United States is reinforcing its aggressive armed forces and pouring several thousand million dollars of military "aid" into south Korea.

The U.S. and south Korean authorities are incessantly staging provocative military exercises, speeding up war preparations.

Consequently in the Korean Peninsula a dangerous situation is being created, in which a war may break out at any moment.

The present situation urgently demands that all countries and peoples of the world, who love independence and peace, direct special attention to the Korean question and check and frustrate the "two Koreas" policy of the splitists and their new war provocation manoeuvres.

The countries of the Latin-American and Caribbean regions should sharpen their vigilance against the manoeuvres of the U.S. and south Korean authorities and reject their war policy and "two Koreas" plot.

In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, foreign interference should be eliminated and the Korean people should be able to decide their destinies by themselves on the principle of their right to self-determination.

In order to remove foreign interference in Korea, it is necessary, first of all, for the U.S. troops to be withdrawn from south Korea.

Thus the countries and peoples of the Latin-American and Caribbean regions should demand that the U.S. government unconditionally and completely withdraw its troops along with nuclear weapons from south Korea in accordance with its commitment and the U.N. resolution.

We should also press the U.S. government to accept the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and not to give military and economic aid to the south Korean authorities that violate even the most elementary human rights.

The peoples of the Latin-American and Caribbean regions should raise higher their voices against the fascist acts of violation of human rights in south Korea and express their solidarity with the south Korean people in their struggle against fascism and for democracy.

The bases for Korea's reunification are the three principles and the five-point policy for national reunification put forward by the Government of the DPRK.

Unlike outside forces, the people of the Korean people for the reunification of their country and they form a link of the chain of the democratic and anti-imperialist struggle being waged by the peoples of the world. They are linked to the struggle of Latin-American and Caribbean peoples for national liberation.

The recent meeting of all political parties and public organizations which was held in Pyongyang on March 27, advanced four new proposals to promote the peaceful reunification of the country.

We fully support all these proposals as they reflect the desire of the entire Korean people and peace-loving peoples of all lands.

We ardently appeal to the governments, parliaments, political parties and public organizations and peoples of the countries in the Latin-American and Caribbean regions, which love independence and peace, to form a common front and further increase and strengthen the solidarity with the Korean people who are fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Delegates to Korea Reunion Conf. Call for Independent One Korea

Many personages spoke at the La tin-American and Caribbean Conference for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Robert Corbin, First Vice-Chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Minister of State, made welcome speech at the conference.

H. Ramsaroop, Chairman of the People's National Congress and Minister of Foreign Affairs, made an opening address.

He stressed:

We fully support the demand of the Korean people that all the foreign troops present in south Korea should withdraw at once taking along the nuclear weapons there, an end be put to the "two Koreas" plot.

We hold that Korean reunification must be realized in a peaceful way free from foreign interference.

In a congratulatory speech, E. Galis, Director of the Political Bureau of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization, noted:

The struggle of the Korean people is linked with that of the peoples of the three continents against the imperialist reactionaries. The struggle is one and the enemy is the same.

In the name of the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization, I express once again an unswerving determination to fight for the noble and just cause of Korean reunification in unity with all the progressive forces and organizations of the world.

Vincent Alexander, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Young Socialist Movement of Guyana, stated in his speech:

We demand the immediate and total withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and the total abolition of foreign military bases still remaining there.

We strongly oppose the United States continuing to give military aid to south Korea.

In his speech, Joe Francisco Analfo Bal-tasell, Chairman of the Latin American Workers' Party in the Dominican Republic, declared:

In supporting and helping Korean reunification we will join Comrade President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people in the struggle till we see one free and independent Korea.

The cause of Korea is ours and our desire.

U.S. imperialism, take hands off Korea! Japan, take hands off Korea! Let the Korean people be free.

Leonce Viaud, director of studies of the University of Haiti, said in his speech:

The division of Korea is a contradiction in itself which is repugnant to logic and reason because it rejects the national rights.

The reunification of the people of Korea is felt as a necessity which conforms to the maintenance and the exercise of this right.

Carl Pioquin, Vice-Chairman of the St. Lucia National Workers Union, remarked:

To reunify Korea is the supreme national task of the entire Korean people, and the peace-loving peoples of the world.

There must be no delay.

The conference must be done thorough dialogue in conformity with the aspiration of the Korean people and the peoples of the world.

Manuel Agustin Aguirre, political leader in the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador, said in his speech:

All the peoples of the world must fight against imperialism, wherever and in their claims, are still in force, and also struggle for its independent and peaceful reunification, as an indissoluble right which is not only the Korean but the problem of the whole world.

L. Guerrero, delegate of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, said:

We once again strongly denounce U.S. imperialism for openly and systematically violating the sovereignty of Korea for 30 odd years.

We consider that the prerequisite to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops.

Jean Dore, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, stressed:

The International Liaison Committee calls on all the national committees to become immediately active in order to publicize the DPRK's proposals of 23rd January, and when the authorities of the countries do not show understanding towards the problem, to compel them to review their politics and to adopt a fair attitude.

It is also necessary to unmask the same governments, to their embassies in all possible ways, in order to bring to reality the demands of the sections of your own populations who want to see the end of this nightmare a whole people has lived for more than 30 years.

Without any doubt, this Latin American conference is a step of progress and shus the beginning of a concrete action over your whole continent.

Silvaro Lora, member of the Dominican Committee for Reunification of Korea said that the Dominican Committee would extend firm support to the people of north and south of Korea in the struggle for reunifying the country on the basis of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

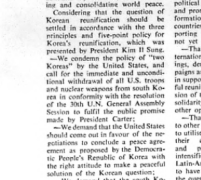
The speaker expressed support to the four-point proposals advanced by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

Lino Martinez Sala Zal, member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Control Committee, of the Mexican Communist Party, voiced support to the new four-point nationreunification proposals made in the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

He hoped that all the delegates present at the conference would make use of every possible means to unanimous solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification echoing from the conference.

Ricardo Vasquez member of the Colombian Congress, reiterated support to the four-point policy for the independent an peaceful reunification of Korea and hailed the resolutions of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

Senator Harry Belafonte, Honorary General of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea in Peru emphasized that the struggle for Korean reunification will be no easy be futile and that we will see former or fair a united, free Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



The 2nd World Conference for Reunification of Korea held in Tokyo on Nov. 27 to 29, 1978; Its first conference was held in the Belgian capital of Brussels in the previous year.

Letter to UN Secretary General

A letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations was adopted at a Georgetown mass meeting supporting the Latin-American and Caribbean Conference for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Noting that at the Latin-American and Caribbean conference the three principles and the five-point policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea enunciated by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, were unanimously endorsed, the letter said:

The conference supported the new four-point proposal advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the north and south of Korea should implement the principles of the July 4, 1972 joint statement, put an immediate to the calumnies and slanders against each other, and all aggressive military manoeuvres directed against each other, and convene a national congress to give strength and practical expression to the aim of reunifying Korea.

Further, this conference also unanimously agreed that the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea was a prerequisite for the regaining by the Korean people of their national sovereignty and independence. Therefore, the conference calls upon the United States to withdraw all its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea in conformity with the resolution on the Korean question at the 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Of great significance also was the appeal of the conference, directed to governments, parliaments, political parties, public organizations, and peoples of the Latin-American and Caribbean countries, which emphasized that pressure be exerted on the U.S. government to make it replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, thus removing tension and aiding the cause of world peace and security.

Hence, this conference was of vital importance since it further popularized the cause of the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea.

It is these considerations which made it imperative for the representatives at this conference to address this communication to the distinguished representatives of member states of the United Nations.

Seoul Spoils Pingpong Talks

PANMUNJOM (KCNA)—As already reported, the Korean Red Cross Solidarity Committee and the Korean Table Tennis Association on Mar. 24 made public a statement proposing to the south Korean side to resume the talks between the delegations of the north and south Red Cross societies and the south Table Tennis Association with a view to formation of a unified team to participate in the 36th World Table Tennis Championships slated in Pyongyang.

This proposal was made of the fact that the south Korean side has expressed no definite opinion on our proposal, the delegation of the Korean Table Tennis Association went to Panmunjom on Mar. 27 as scheduled in the hope that the south Korean side would turn out to be at the meeting place.

The south Korean side, however, did not appear to the meeting place breaking faith. Thus, the fifth meeting of the liaison delegates of the table tennis associations of the north and south could not be held.

In this connection, Kim Duk Jun, head of the delegation of the Korean Table Tennis Association, held a press conference at Panmunjom on Mar. 27.

Follow the contents of his statement at the press conference:

The south Korean side gave no answer to the Mar. 24 statement of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and the Korean Table Tennis Association proposing to resume the deadlocked bilateral talks and hurriedly published an extremely ambiguous statement making neither consent nor objection to the proposal to have talks and did no come to the meeting place.

It is quite clear that at the fact that the south Korean side still clings to the insincere stand of boycotting the bilateral talks, refusing to discard its wrong attitude of opposing the formation of a unified team and seeking a separate team.

Such attitude of the south Korean side runs counter to the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people desirous to see the formation of a unified national team to participate in the world table tennis championships that is a betrayal of the sincerity of the world table tennis circles which ardently desire to see the world event ensure the participation of a unified national team if the north and south of Korea agree upon it up to the day before the opening of the Pyongyang championships and spare no cooperation for its realization.

The so-called "united right" problem brought forward again by the south Korean side, it is an insolent demand which can not be raised at the bilateral talks for the formation of a unified team. But, out of a desire to form a unified team at any cost, our side proposed at the fourth round of talks to solve this problem in such a way as clarifying this matter in an agreement on the formation of a unified team.

If the south Korean side truly wants to form a unified national team, there will be no reason or pretext whatsoever for it to refute the resumption of the bilateral talks by bringing forward again the "united right" problem, the way for whose solution has already been indicated.

It is clear that the so-called right problem is necessary only for a separate team and carries no significance for a unified team.

Now, the "united right" problem and all other pretexts put up by the south Korean side at the talks for the formation of a unified team can no longer hold water.

What is to be done now is for the south Korean side to make a due response to the sincere proposal of our side to resume the bilateral talks for the formation of a unified team.

We consider that if the south Korean side makes changes in favour of seeking a separate team for that of forming a unified team, we can form the honest a first unified team to participate in the championships. Before the start, to live up to the expectation of the whole nation.

Awaiting myself of this opportun ity, I formally propose once again to the name of the Korean Table Tennis Association, to the south Korean side to resume the talks.

Should the south Korean side desire of talks between delegates of the table tennis associations of the two sides for the formation of a unified national team in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 10 a.m. April 3.

We make it clear that if a unified team is definitely desired by the entire compatriots is not formed to participate in the world championships, the south Korean side will be held wholly responsible for it.

Ex.S. Korean PFC Meets Press In Pyongyang

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Chong Si Su, PFC of the support squad, first platoon, second company, search battalion, seventh division, second army corps of the south Korean "ROK" army, who came over to the northern half of the Republic on March 4, met home and foreign reporters at the Republic Cultural Culture in Pyongyang on March 22.

Present at the press conference were reporters of Rodong Sinmuntorgan of the CC of the WPK) , the Korean Central News Agency, Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and other home press organs, and foreign correspondents and press attaches of foreign embassies in the capital.

Chong Si Su introduced himself first. He is 24 years old. His native village is Tongyol, Chibu myon, Hwchon county, North Kyongsang Province. His elder brother and nephews are now living there.

He was drafted into the Andong higher agricultural and forestry school in 1973 and left the school for some time and then worked as a forestry engineer. He was drafted into the "ROK" army. He served as PFC in the "ROK" army for 14 months till he came over to the north.

Speaking of the reason for his coming over to the northern half of the Republic, he said: I wanted to live a life worthy of living in a society where there is no other person than the exploiters and the poor nor oppression.

I came over to the northern half of the Republic with a desire to live, as the eyes at heart in the northern half of the Republic where there is no exploiter nor the poor.

He referred to the fact that his father died in the last two years ago, told him that "General Kim Il Sung is the great general of the century and the heaven. It is General Kim Il Sung who will save the country and that I came to General Kim Il Sung who will reunify the country. You must follow General Kim Il Sung in the future."

The people in the south are turning their eyes to the north where there is the son of our nation General Kim Il Sung, he noted, and stressed that the workers, when rank-and-file soldiers or officers below the rank of major gather among their closest friends, they talk about General Kim Il Sung and long for the north.

He said after he was sent to the observation post No. 610 on the frontline overlooking the north in November last year, he hardened his determination to come over to the northern half of the Republic.

Pointing out that anyone's important motive of his coming over to the north is not coincidence with the politics of the south, he said: The authorities of the south, turning their face away from peaceful reunification desired by the entire fellow countrymen, drive out men and officers of the army to war exercises against the brothers and sisters in the north, fellow countrymen. I could not endure this any longer.

He continued:

All the people in the south unanimously hope that the dialogue arranged with a view to peace will make a successful progress to bring earlier reunification.

The man expressed to stop accusations and actually discontinued them. But, the south continues slandering the north.

My discontent with the politics of the south arose directly from the start of the massive "foal Eagle" U.S. joint military exercise" throughout the south on March 1.

I was also discontented with the million-million signature campaign" in the south.

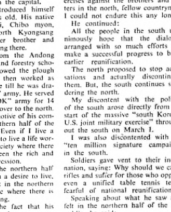
Soldiers gave vent to their indignation, saying: We should not carry rifles and suffer for those who oppose for a unified table tennis, a scarlet of national reunification?

Speaking about what he saw and felt in the northern half of the Republic, he said:

While visiting Mangyongdae, I keenly realized that General Kim Il Sung was born in a family, poor and patriotic and revolutionary generation, he has become the great leader of the people who administers the affairs of the state for the people as we see today.

I visited the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition and the Pyongyang Metro. I could not repress my admiration at what I saw.

I was impressed by the looks of Pyongyang which has risen as a modern city of culture. I was particularly



PFC Chong Si Su of the south Korean army who came over to the northern half of the DPRK, crossing the 38th Parallel

Brief Korean History (7)

Development of Three Kingdoms, Kaya States

The three Kingdoms and the Kaya states grew rapidly as new feudal forces. Among them Koguryo was especially powerful. Koguryo unified the neighboring small states, conquered Okchos, Puyo and Malgal in the east and north and fought fiercely against the Han aggressors in the west.

During the period between the first century and the middle of the third century A.D., Koguryo advanced into the west by repelling repeated invasions by Later Han and Wei. In the middle of the first century A.D. ten castles were built in the area west of the Liao River to defend its extended territory.

In 172, the forces of Koguryo commanded by Mooeongtamyo beat tens of thousands of aggressor troops of Later Han at Chasun. In 259, five thousand cavalry soldiers encircled tens of thousands of aggressor troops of Wei in Kwangmaekkol and annihilated eight thousand troops.

The characteristics of the strategy and tactics of Koguryo was that while it inflicted losses on the superior invading army, by confining its troops in castles built on stone mountains, it cut enemy's supply line by mobile surprise attacks and lasting operations and then encircled and annihilated the isolated enemy units.

In 300 A.D. 30,000-strong Koguryo troops attacked Hyundae county of Chin and took 8,000 troops captive. Five tens of years after that, Koguryo attacked Linotune and Hyunto counties in succession and expanded its territory and took many people captive.

The Koguryo forces unfolded fierce offensive and defensive battles with Yen of the Hsien-pei barbarians which took the place of Chin. At that time, the western boundary of Koguryo was in the Liao River area.

During the reign of King Kwangkaeto (391-472), the territory of Koguryo was greatly expanded. Koguryo unified Tongchoe, Sakchin and Malgal. The territory covered the areas of the Sungari River, west of the coast and east of the Liao River, and brought Khitan under its control.

Furthermore, Koguryo forces advanced southward down the Korean Peninsula and drove away the Paekche forces to the south of the Hangang River and accelerated the unification of the Korean Peninsula. On the other hand, Koguryo built a palace at Ankuk at the southern foot of Mt. Taesong-san, on the Taesong-ryu which drains its rear defence line, and its capital was moved from Chian to Pyongyang in 427.

The monument built in memory of King Kwangkaeto which remains to this day in Chian, tells of the territorial expansion of Koguryo at that time.

During a period between the fifth and the sixth century A.D., Koguryo further developed. Thanks to the expansion of its territory, especially to the fertile plains along the west coast, and the valleys of the east Liao and Sungari rivers, the country's productive forces rapidly developed. Manufacture including that of farm implements and weapons developed, and architecture, art and artistical flowered.

In about a hundred years after the consolidation of the Three Kingdoms, Koguryo built the Changansong-Pyongyang castle, which took 40 years for its completion.

In 586 the royal palace was transferred to Changansong. This big castle with 15 kilometers in circumference, with the Taedonggang and Potongpyong rivers as its natural outer moats, shows the prosperity of Koguryo.

During a period between the first and second centuries A.D. Paekche grew into a big feudal state by uniting small states in the Mahan area. Paekche had vast fertile plain areas in a warm climate. Rice cultivation, husbandry and sericulture prospered in Paekche.

The feudal ruling class of Paekche established a refined ruling system and strengthened exploitation of the people and further expanded and set up its productive forces developed.

In 260 Paekche introduced the number of ministers (Jungwon) under the Chwapyongsa and Uipyongsa with the royal court, finance, ceremonies, defense, justice and military affairs, and newly set up 16 official ranks.

Paekche divided its territory into five districts and established sonp. It set up local administrative units under it, and posted central officials to them. Paekche advanced to the west and reseated fierce struggles against Silla in the northeastern part of the Sobaek mountains which form the boundary between Chinhan and Mahan.

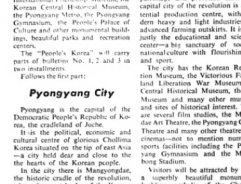
At the end of the third century, Paekche actively advanced northward and in the beginning of the fourth century, it seized the territory of what we now call Hwanghae Province and confronted Koguryo.

In 371 when Paekche forces defeated King Kogukchon of Koguryo, by occupying Pyongyang, the heart of Paekche was at its height.

However, from the end of the fourth century to the middle of the fifth century Koguryo became decisively superior, and Paekche was gradually driven into a southern corner.

In this unfavourable situation, Paekche's ruling class exploited the people more harshly. As they mobilized the people for the construction of palaces and were given to luxury, the people fled from the country and the state power waned.

In 475, the capital Uiraeong was conquered by the Koguryo forces. Although Paekche moved its capital to Ungjin (Kongju), it continued on the defensive. In 538, Paekche again moved its capital to Sabiong (Puyo) and reformed its state public works were carried out each time its capital was transferred, people fled in large numbers or rose in revolts repeatedly.



A reconstruction of the Anhak Palace. The site of the Anhak Palace, the then royal palace, still remains at the southern foot of Mt. Taesong-san. The Palace was surrounded by square castle walls each side of which is 622 metres long. The royal palace had an area of 200,000 square metres and magnificent building stood in line.

Korean Painting
"Sewing Soldier"
(By Cha Kul Hwa, 1961)
This is a highly acclaimed re-

This monument was built in 414 near the tomb of King Kwangaeeto. It is 6.34 metres hih. Seen on its four sides is a 1,800-lettered inscription showing Koguryo royal family line and her national prestige.

In order to tide over the crisis, the ruling class of Paekche challenged Koguryo and Silla to reckless fightings. But they failed and the crisis became more serious.

Silla which unified the territory of Chinhan, repelling the attacks by Paekche, grew steadily.

After the 4th century, Silla became a neighbouring of Koguryo and in alliance with Koguryo, it confronted with Paekche.

It was in the 5th century that Silla politically developed into a powerful state. The feudal state of Silla carried out vast irrigation works to strengthen the exploitation of the people.

The pile-dwellings banks of reservoirs built in 429 is said to have been more than 2,000 feet in total length. Expanded irrigation facilities developed agricultural productivity and husbandry, metallurgy, metal work and textile manufacture. Abundance in assortment and technical levels of manufactured goods found in the tombs of Silla nobility can compare with those found in the tombs of the Koguryo and Paekche nobility.

In 490, a big market opened in Kyongju for the first time in Korean history. A stage coach system with relays of horses and men was established in major places in the country for transport and communication service.

With the growth of its national power, Silla embarked upon extending her territory in the early 6th century, taking advantage of the armed struggles between Koguryo and Paekche.

First of all, Silla unified the Kaya kingdoms and completely occupied the valley of the Rakdong River, crossed the Sobaek mountain ranges, went down the Hangang River and occupied its valley and arrived at the west coast and advanced to the Hwancho and Maung peaks of Hamgyong Province. As a result, Silla occupied the largest territory in the early 7th century.

Together with the territory expansion, the ruling machinery of Silla was also sophisticated.

A bureaucratic system such as the 17 official ranks was established in Silla. Government posts were given according to the social standing of families as the *kolpum* system and these offices were hereditary.

The year 505 saw the establishment of such administrative units as *chu* (province) *kun* (county) and *hyon* (sub-county).

Rapid progress was made in the centralization of administrative powers. The three kingdoms and the Kaya states were developing diplomatic and trade relations with foreign countries, together with the development of their feudal systems. Especially, Koguryo maintained high prestige as one of the most powerful states in East Asia in these days.

The people of the Three Kingdoms

presentative Korean colored painting as efforts were being made to develop the Korean colored painting.

This work, painted with forceful but elegant lines and soft lines, shows us a feature of a hard fighting in a strained situation. Although there are only three women soldiers in the picture, this picture tells us about the difficult and hard anti-Japanese armed struggle in 1930. It also shows women soldiers' strong will with high patriotism for us.

Warm Welcome to 35th World Table Tennis Championships

Bulletins No. 1, 2 and 3 of the 35th World Table Tennis Championships were recently brought out in English and Spanish in Pyongyang.

Introduced in the bulletins are the Korean Revolution Museum, the International Friendship Museum, the Korean Central Historical Museum, the Pyongyang Metro, the Pyongyang Gymnasium, the People's Palace of Culture and other monumental buildings, beautiful parks and recreation centers.

The "People's Korea" will carry parts of bulletins No. 1, 2 and 3 in two instalments.

Follows the first part:

Pyongyang City

Pyongyang is the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the cradleland of Juche.

It is the political, economic and cultural centre of glorious Chollima Korea situated on the tip of east Asia —a city held dear and close to the the hearts of the Korean people.

In the city there is Mangyongdae, the birth place of the revolution, where the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood.

Pyongyang has become an amazingly grand and beautiful, earthly paradise for people under the great leader President Kim Il Sung's wise guidance and profound care. This capital city of the revolution is a potential production centre, with modern heavy and light industries and advanced farming outskirts. It is also the centre of education and scientific center—a big sanctuary of socialist national culture with flourishing art and sport.

The city has the Korean Revolution Museum, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, the Central Historical Museum, the Art Museum and many other museums and sites of historical interest. There are several film studios, the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Pyongyang Grand Theatre and many other theatres and cinemas—not to mention numerous sports facilities including the Pyongyang Gymnasium and the Moranbong Stadium.

Visitors will be attracted by many fine buildings, beautiful monumental building symbolic of the Chollima era, and parks and recreation grounds everywhere. Modern communications are available— metro, trollybus, taxi service, etc. Modern hotels stand on the banks of two charming rivers and all streets with shops provide every amenity.

In its 1,500 year-long-history has the city ever seen such grand and loving looks—an object of admiration in the world. Pyongyang is truly a city of "history", "heroes", "miracle" and "hope", as it was called by visitors who go and come with immense envy and astonishment.

Now it will host the 35th World Table Tennis Championships from April 25 to May 6, 1979. The world-wide attention is focussed on Pyongyang and it will meet fully the desires of table tennis fans who are filled with joy.

Pyongyang Gymnasium

The Pyongyang Gymnasium in the centre of the city is the venue of the world table tennis festivals.

It is an excitingly modern gymnasium built under the deep care and attention of the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people. He chose himself its site and was deeply interested in its design and building and named it the Pyongyang Gymnasium after its completion.

This elegant building, erected with the latest techniques, equipment and efforts in a short time, one and a half years, was opened in April 1975. Here were held several regional international competitions, notably the 1978 Asian Table Tennis Championships which were participated in by world famous players. Well-known are Pak Yung Sun of the DPRK; Kohno, Yokota, Edano from Japan; Liang Ko-liang, Kuo Yao-hua, Chang Li, Chang Te-ying and Ke Shin-ai from China; T. Ferdman from the Soviet Union.

The gymnasium has been recognized through contests as an ideal international venue all the more in this sport for its home-made "Kumusan" table tennis tables, balls and nets.

This imposing building erected by the heroic Korean workers has over 20,000 seats including reserved seats, with its field of 5,000 square metres and its height of 27 metres. Indoor temperature of 21-23° (C) or higher and illumination for games and photography are fully guaranteed. It has 11 training rooms for table tennis and other various sports, showers, some hundred rooms, big and small, and 36 exits. Five to six minutes are enough to take in the whole spectators.

There are rooms for reception and interview, lounges, rooms for broadcasting in nine foreign languages and transmission of live broadcasting, shops and counters for refreshment are available and communication facilities for international guests and events are at your disposal as well. Telex and international telephone services and other equipment will be at the service of the participants.

The gymnasium located on the middle part of the superbly modern Chollima Street is skirted by the Potong River, a river of peaceful life. Its bank there are the Potong-mun Gate with ancient architectural beauty and the People's Palace of Culture, a modern building well blended with traditional Korean style crowned by delightfully upcurving roofs. The Changgwangwon Hotel is about 150 metres away from the venue.

Hotel Information

All players and officials will be housed at the Changgwangwon Hotel.

It was built in a matter of one year and opened in January 1975. It is widely renowned for its hospitality to many foreigners who had been to Pyongyang for a wide range of international games and events.

The hotel comprises twin tall 18-storeyed buildings, and each room with two single beds and a bath with toilet is luxuriously furnished.

Restaurants, counters for soft drink, cinema, photo studio and various leisure facilities and all necessary amenities are serviced at cheap costs.

Services of international telephone, currency exchange, bookstalls and gift shops are also available.

The personnel beside those concerned with the event are entitled to free hospitality by our organizers will be housed as well at this hotel.

Players and officials will take best advantage of the hotel as it is only 150 metres away from the gymnasium, to which therefore no means of conveyance is felt necessary.

Medical Service

Pyongyang and local cities will offer excellent medical services to the participants and guests to the DPRK for the Championships.

The clinics will supply highly efficacious yet cheap medicines, and first aid and all other remedies will be available at any time. Visitors can also receive traditional medical care unique in Korea.

During their tour in this country they can take assistance in hospitals and clinics everywhere they go. (To be continued)

Tentative Schedule of Events

April 25th.....Opening Ceremony
April 26th-30th.....Team Events
May 1st.....Free Day
May 2nd-6th.....Individual Events, Closing Ceremony
Various functions will be held on the free day for the enjoyment of players and officials.

Map of Pyongyang, the capital city of the DPRK

Shown here are the bulletins No. 1, 2 and 3 published by the Table Tennis Association of the DPRK.

DPRK Marathoners Win First

Korean marathoner Ko Chun Son came first at the fifth International Essonne Marathon held in Massy, France, on March 25.

The marathon was participated in by 1,300 best runners from 25 countries.

Ko Chun Son covered the course in 2 hours 13 minutes 20 seconds, to set a new record of the Essonne marathon race.

He breasted the tape nearly two and a half minutes ahead of a British runner-up, winning a warm acclaim of the spectators.

Korean runners Kwon Sung Il and Li Jong Hyong placed the third and fifth respectively.

Korean runners was the team event.

Li Byong Su, a Korean runner, also came first at the fifth International Janine Essonne Marathon.

He covered the distance in 2 hours 24 minutes 24 seconds.

Korean runners carried off 4 cups, 2 gold and 1 bronze medals.

and the Kaya states actively advanced into the Japanese archipelago and introduced their developed culture into Japan. Furthermore they exerted a great influence upon the political trends and economic development of Japan, forming powerful forces in Japan. In particular, Paekche had great influence on Japan.

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Mar. 8

* Miguel Trovoada, Prime Minister of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, met O Man Sok, DPRK ambassador to his country.

Mar. 22

* Nicolae Ceauescu, President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, met Sin Ik Hu, DPRK ambassador to his country.

Mar. 24

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kang Sok Ju, chief Pyongyang is to attend the inaugural congress of the People's Democratic Union of Mali.
* A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Mun Byong Rok left Pyongyang for China.

Mar. 25

* A Pyongyang art troupe headed by Kang Un Rim left Pyongyang by special plane for Malta.
* A government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Janos Borbandi, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane to attend the fourth session of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and HPR.
* A friendship game between the women's volleyball team of the DPRK and the national women's volleyball selection of Cuba was held in Pyongyang.

The game ended in favour of the Cuban team 3:0.

Mar. 27

* A delegation of Japanese scholars headed by Takashima Nagayoshi, Councillor and Researcher of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and Professor at the Ibaraki University, arrived in Pyongyang.
* A delegation of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK headed by Kim Yu Sun left Pyongyang to attend the 81st general meeting of the International Olympic Committee to be held in Uruguay. (KCNA)

World Bulletin

* The 60th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian Soviet Republic was celebrated.
* A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Party of the USSR, Revolution of Benin and a summit conference of the five West African countries were held.
* The Soviet Union launched on March 15 eight artificial earth satellites from "Cosmos-1081" to "Cosmos-1088."
* The first technical teachers college was built in the capital of Kenya.
* The Government of Zambia in a recent statement denounced the South African racists.
* A meeting of the Council of Ministers of Algeria was held.
* The Spring International Fair was held from March 11 and 18 in Leipzig of the German Democratic Republic.
* The Peruvian government published a decree on laying an embargo on the import of manufactured goods.
* In his speech at a recent Parliament session the Botswana Minister of External Affairs denounced the continued aggressive acts of the Rhodesian racists against Mozambique, Zambia and Angola.
* Automatic block is now used on the 600 kilometre double-track line from Shanghai suburbs to Anhui.
* Aleksei Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, visited India.
* The Algerian President stressed that an important principle of the Algerian foreign policy is to be true to the non-aligned movement.
* Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, paid a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union over March 12-14.
* The third meeting of the Coordinating Committee of Pool of Non-Aligned Countries News Agencies was held in Kinshasa.
* A meeting of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria was held.

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